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Lung Diseases, Imperfect Nutrition
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General Debility, Anemia

and in convalescence from all wasting diseases.

The immediate beneficial effects of FELLOWS' SYRUP in those cases of emaciation and weakness produced by long illness whether from pulmonary diseases or fevers, prove its tonic virtues and its value in accelerating digestion and assimilation.

FELLOWS' SYRUP is too well known to require further remark; it cannot be closely imitated though many persons have sought to trade upon its reputation.

Full directions accompany each bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS.

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Rua da Candelaria, 8.

BUSINESS NOTICES

Photographia Alemã.—This is the excellent establishment of Mr. M. Ribeiro, successor to Messrs. Alberte Henschel & Co., at No. 49 Rua dos Ourives. The quality of work done by this house is superior. The artistic photographer invests his productions with a living reality. His art reproduces not only the mere outlines but transfers to them, too, the spirit of the subject. The result is a photograph which evokes admiration and is perfectly faithful. Such is Mr. Ribeiro's work. His portraits in oil and crayon are above criticism. Photographs are made by all systems, and orders are taken for work outside of the gallery. You find here a complete collection of pictures of eminent characters in politics, literature, etc.

Ao Grão-Turco.—This prominent establishment of Messrs. Estella & Co., at No. 64 Rua do Ouvidor is replete with a splendid assortment of goods particularly suitable for the holiday trade. Their stock of objects of art, children's toys, toilet articles and articles for salons, perfumery, &c., is complete and can not be equalled for infinite variety, quality and elegance. An examination of this vast collection of novelties and useful and ornamental articles can not fail to discover something that would make a fitting present. A special exposition of fans of all kinds from the ordinary to the most highly ornamented and richly designed, is made every Saturday and should be seen. The prices are plainly marked and are half those of any other house.

Furniture and Carpets.—Mr. Henry Kingdon, at No. 8 Rua dos Ourives, has just received a large invoice of beautiful furniture for parlors, sleeping-rooms and dining-rooms. He has also added largely by fresh receipts to his stock of oil upholstered and fine wicker furniture of the latest designs and new styles. All the furniture he offers to the public is particularly adapted to the climate and made of the best material. His spacious store-room is filled with the ordinary, provided with every device of comfort, tapestry, curtains, window ornaments, an extensive variety of carpets, mats, hassocks, oil cloths, quilts, mat tresses, in line everything to be found in a complete and first-class stock of furniture and carpets. The upholstering department is a special feature of his establishment, and the work that comes from it is done in the most substantial manner. He also makes a specialty of receiving orders to be filled direct from Europe.

Companhia Grande Hotel de Petropolis.—This company owns the two principal hotels in Petropolis, the *Brasília* and the *Olímpica*, provided with every desirable comfort for guests and with the service of first-class establishments. The Hotel *Brasília* is situated at Nos. 21 and 23 on the Avenida 15 de Novembro, a broad and attractive avenue. The Hotel *Olímpica* is at the base of a little mountain, fronting the Praça D. Afonso and with the charming river Quitandinha flowing at its side. Both hotels have pleasure-phactors for excursions in the romantic scenery of the suburbs, and carriages to convey passengers to and from the railroad station. This is the season of the year to bear in mind that Petropolis is considered by hygienists to

possess an *Alpine climate*, or the climate of a high altitude, which ensures its entire freedom from the prevailing diseases of the summer and establishes its character of a veritable health resort. The two hotels described are recommended as the largest and most fashionable in Brazil. In Rio de Janeiro the company has an office at No. 28, Rua de S. Pedro where you will be courteously furnished with any further information you may require.

Machinery for mineral prospecting.—A large field for intelligent exploration in Brazil is mining. Little has been done in this regard. Enterprising men have organized companies for many purposes and, in not a few instances, many companies with similar ends. Mining has been neglected. There is no substantial reason for shutting one's eyes to this most important industry. Geologists and mineralogists who have investigated Brazilian formations, declare that they possess wonderful mineral riches. There is no country that has ever developed its mines systematically but what has risen in wealth and influence. There is a large amount of coal imported every year. Now it is claimed by competent authorities that the coal fields of Brazil are considerable. The same is true of other minerals. Instead of importing these things, why not open the Brazilian deposits and develop them? The country will cut off important items of importations and add to its own wealth by making the earth yield up its treasures.

A company organized just to prospect for mineral wealth in localities marked by scientific authorities as possessing the same, can not fail to pay gratifyingly large dividends. The discoveries made by penetrating under the surface of the earth several hundred or several thousand feet will astonish the revelation made will be surprising. They usually are, and Brazil does not differ from other countries only perhaps in possessing more of nature's abundance.

Let a mine be discovered and immediately a center of population springs up. A city is built and it always provides itself, too, with the most modern conveniences. Mining always leads to the most progressive civilization. Its wages are high and the recipients can afford to, and always do, surround themselves with the best comforts of life.

A late patented portable drilling machine, durably constructed and easily manipulated, suitable to go down to a depth of 2,500 feet piercing all kinds of strata and carefully presenting in the prospect the exact arrangement, quality, character, thickness, etc., of the deposits, can be purchased at a reasonable outlay. After the operations of the machine are completed you can tell precisely what has been accomplished, you can calculate with great accuracy what profits can be made in developing any deposits discovered. Explorations can be conducted anywhere. It is not necessary to go far into the unknown interior of Brazil where even if valuable mines were discovered, it would not pay to work them on account of remoteness from transportation lines.

By addressing the South American Advertising and Commercial Bureau, No. 132 Rua do Rosário, 10, and/or, you can obtain information of a portable drilling machine, just adapted for thorough and accurate prospecting.

The Bureau also has a bonanza mining grant for sale which it will pay a party with capital to investigate.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 15th, 1891.

In view of the London telegram published by the *Jornal do Commercio* on the 14th instant in regard to the cable order of Barão de Lucena to have two and a half millions sterling placed to the credit of the Banco da República, the present government can do no less than to have a thorough investigation instituted and publish a full and detailed statement of the condition of the Treasury. In the first place the constitution confers no such discretionary powers upon the minister of finance. He has no more right to pay out money, or transfer money to the credit of other parties, than has any clerk under his orders. The proposed transfer of money deposited with the Rothschilds to the credit of the Banco da República was nothing less than a loan, and this is a thing that no minister should ever be permitted to do without the express authorization of Congress. In case the money had been lost the minister would have been personally responsible of course,

but that, in this case, would have been of very little value to the Treasury. In view of the character of the parties concerned, and of the transactions to be effected or assisted, the present government has no choice but to push its investigations to the extreme, and if it shall be found that the public funds have been improperly used an immediate prosecution should follow. Now is the time to establish the vital principle that under the republic no money can be paid out, or diverted from one credit to another, without the express authorization of Congress. It was one of the grave faults of the monarchy that a minister could exceed an appropriation, or spend money at his discretion, and it is one of the prime sources of corruption and financial embarrassment in every South American republic, that no effective checks exist upon the expenditure of public funds. If Brazil wishes to avoid all these difficulties, she must at once adopt the strongest restrictions upon unauthorized expenditures. The Treasurer even should be invested with powers to refuse the payment of moneys not appropriated, no matter by whom the draft is made. And to render this security all the greater, every infraction should be promptly and rigidly punished. If now the Barão de Lucena is permitted to escape, it will be most difficult in the future to exact any penalty for the abuse of the most important function of every government—the expenditure of its revenue.

The conflict in the state of Rio de Janeiro over an effort to depose Governor Portella, was settled on the 10th by the resignation of that functionary in favor of his legal successor. Vice-Governor Getúlio, however, did not feel equal to the emergency, and declined to accept the office. The presiding officers of the senate and chamber of deputies were then successively invited to assume the governorship, but both declined. An effort was then made to acclaim Dr. Porciuncula, the candidate of the opposition, but a naval officer happening on the scene at the critical moment, both parties threw up their hats and acclaimed Admiral Carlos Balthazar da Silveira governor of the state. All the warlike preparations at once disappeared, new officials were appointed, and the good people of Rio de Janeiro then gave themselves up to a delirium of joy. And now a similar movement has been inaugurated in São Paulo. On Sunday a number of the principal municipalities turned out their municipal officials and proclaimed the deposition of Governor Americo Braziliense. (The governor is called a "president" in São Paulo, but we use the former title to distinguish the state from the national executive.) Yesterday the people of Santos issued a pronunciamento, and in a very short time the whole state outside of the capital will be in opposition. There can be, of course, but one result—the governor will have to go. The whole state government will be re-organized and the new governor will be "acclaimed." Aside from the personal questions involved—and we are far from being an apologist for the acts and political ideas of Governors Portella and Americo Braziliense—it is a serious mistake to permit the success of these absurd agitations. They are contrary to every sound principle of republican government. All these states are now without legal governments. Acclaiming a man governor in Niteroi does not make him the legal executive of the state of Rio de Janeiro and his acts are no more binding in law than would be those of any other man who might assume the title and dignities of the office. Every one of these provisional governors are usurpers and have no legal right whatever to exercise the functions of that office. To an outsider the political institutions of Brazil at this moment are in a state of absolute anarchy. The legally elected officials are being turned out of office and their successors are being "acclaimed" by mobs. In Bahia, the affairs of the state are in disorder and no one is even making an attempt to bring about an orderly administration of public affairs. In that state also, and in Espírito Santo, bands of robbers are appearing and are attacking persons and towns with impunity. In several states the military forces are mixed up with these revolutions and military officers are exercising the functions of civilian officials, while in others the disorders are headed by members of the national congress. In no

place is there a clear conception of public duty, and no respect for the law. In reality popular impulse has taken the place of the law, and acclamation—that of election and orderly procedure. It is a thousand pities that these incidents are permitted to pass unchallenged, for they will form the precedents on which the future government will be moulded, and under such ideas all orderly, legal government will be absolutely impossible.

We are glad to see that an effort is to be made to prevent the sailors coming ashore from the vessels anchored in this port, but we are inclined to think that it will require something more than a threat of arrest to keep them where they belong. As long as the boarding house runners are permitted to exercise their vocation—that of deluding and swindling the poor sailor—just so long will Jack find his way ashore. It will be useless to tell him of the dangers, or of the certainty that he will be deceived and robbed by those claiming to be his friends. Every inclination of his nature will lead him to get on shore, and then to go on a spree. And then, not a few of them will pay for their folly with their lives! Lately several have been found dead along the shore or in out-of-the-way places, victims of dissipation, vice, exposure and fever. And as the hot season continues the number will be increased. We do not altogether like to see Jack made a prisoner aboard his ship, for he has as good a right to come ashore as any one, but at the same time we know how terribly dangerous it is for him, and how much better it would be for him to remain quietly on board. Surely some means ought to be found to give Jack his clearly prized liberty and at the same time to protect him not only against land-sharks, but against himself. In a harbor like this there surely ought to be some provision for Jack's entertainment and amusement, without exposing him to the excesses and abuses which are sure to cause his ruin. We do not know that we have anything practical to suggest in the line suggested, but surely some one must have an idea which can be developed into a means of furnishing this port with a suitable resort for sailors which will neither expose them to the vices of the town nor the dangers of the climate. It is a charity as difficult to organize as it is necessary, but we trust that this will not be an obstacle to its realization.

THE "WESTERN MONARCH" CASE.

Santos, December 12th 1891.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS,

Rio de Janeiro.

Dear Sir.—Referring to a passage which appeared in your valued paper on the 8th inst., regarding the sailing of the *Western Monarch* from this port, we now beg to inform you that same report is wholly untrue.

Not only do we guarantee the Captain of this vessel all demurrage due to him, as enclosed correspondence will show, and which we will thank you to publish, but we further told the Captain of this vessel two days before and also on the afternoon before he sailed, that he could by applying at our office receive £400. 0. 0. on account of demurrage due to his vessel [which the Captain promised to do].

Proofs of this and all other proofs that we have, will be produced by us at the proper time and in the proper place.

Meanwhile we are,

Dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

CHALK & COONAN
Agents Cia. Mogyana.

[Copy]

Messrs The Companhia Mogyana.

Dear Sirs.

I beg to inform you that the lay days of British ship *Western Monarch* under my command, and in to your consignment, will expire today, this 3rd day of November 1891 [according to terms of Charter Party] and tomorrow the 4th inst. will be the first day on demurrage for the said ship.

Yours respectfully,

[signed] J. THOMAS,

Master.

Santos, November 3rd 1891.

[Copy]

Santos, 4th November 1891.

Captain Thomas,

Western Monarch,

Present.

Dear Sir.

We are in receipt of your favor of 3rd inst. notifying us that your demurrage commences today the 4th November 1891, and now guarantee to pay you all demurrage and freight that may be due to you under your Charter Party upon the completion of the discharge of same.

Yours truly,

[signed] CHALK & COONAN
Agents Cia. Mogyana.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL.

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 14, 1891.

All masters of American vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro are hereby notified of the following order issued by the chief inspector of the health of this port. These measures are timely and wise and as precautionary measures, in seasons of epidemics, invaluable. In the interests of American shipping I have thanked him and promised faithful compliance therewith and requested him to report to this Consulate General any negligence of said instructions on the part of any American captain, and furthermore that any American sailor, undischarged from this office, on shore at night be instantly arrested and sent to the House of Detention.

This order from the health authorities is reasonable and just. Respect for the authorities, self-respect and duty alike demand its minutest observance.

O. H. DUCKER,

Consul Gen. U. S. A.

CERTIFICATE.—Inspector General of the Health of the Port.

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 7th, 1891.

To the Consul General of the United States of America.

I am desirous as far as it is in my power to prevent the spread of yellow fever or any other disease among the vessels in port and I ask your valuable aid.

All vessels are fitted by my aids who instruct the captains to follow hygienic measures such as daily washing of their ships with phenic acid and water, disinfecting water closets with chlorate of lime and chlorure of zinc.

They are also enjoined not to allow any soiled clothing in their bunks and the immediate destruction of any tainted victuals or water.

I beg you to use your authority among the crews of your nationality, for the faithful observance of the above dispositions and to prohibit their sailors from coming ashore, as owing to their excesses they fall easy prey to yellow fever.

Please instruct your captains to cease labor during the hottest hours of the day and to hoist the signal of medical risk as soon as first symptoms of any diseases are seen.

The Inspector General,

Dr. JOSÉ DE SOUZA VASCONCELOS.

SINGER versus NOTHMAN.

Rio de Janeiro, 14th December, 1891.

Dear Sir:

You having published at the time the sentence of the inferior court in the lawsuit of the Singer Manufacturing Company against Mr. Max Nothmann, we now beg you kindly to publish the decision just given in the appeal, by the high court of São Paulo, to whom this case was referred by the Supreme Tribunal of Justice here for revision, of which we herewith hand you a translation. Please oblige, dear sir.

Yours most truly,

MAX. NOTHMAN & CO.

Antônio de Araújo Freitas, permanent clerk of one of the Chambers of Civil and Criminal Appeal, before the Eminent Supreme Tribunal of the state of São Paulo, certifies upon verbal request, referring to the records of revision in the criminal cause, which came from Rio de Janeiro, under number two thousand seven hundred and two, between the party, appellant Maximilian Nothmann, and appellee the Singer Manufacturing Company, that the sentence pronounced by the tribunal as revision is of the following tenor and true: Judgment in the Supreme Court of Justice: That, seen and examined in revision and new judgment, revised and then decided by law, and in fulfillment of the venerable sentence number 2,705 of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice, the amended records of revision crime, between parts as appellant the defendant Maximilian Nothmann, partner and sole holder of the social firm of Max Nothmann & Co., and as appellee the plaintiff, the Singer Manufacturing Company, and, considering that although it is plainly proved by the records the defendant has for many years, and even before the appellant company was incorporated, imported from Germany, advertised and sold sewing machines under the denomination "Singer" improved, without this fact alone does not constitute the crime of misnomer of a commercial name, foreseen and defined in Art. 14 of the law, No. 3,340, of October 14th, 1887, because it lacks some of its elements; Considering that the commercial name of the plaintiff, and its such registered in the "Singer Manufacturing" and from those records it does not appear that the defendant, on his sewing machines, advertisements, invoices, or any other document, employed that name; Considering that it is truly in virtue of the statements of the article referred to, of the Law No. 3,340, that the usurpation of a name or commercial firm will be considered as existing, whenever the reproduction is identical, or with additions or alterations, but only on condition that there be a possibility of error or confusion by the purchaser; Considering that the defendant, making use of the name "Singer" on his sewing machines by no means could deceive the good faith of the purchasers in the fraudulent intention to gain profits to the detriment of the plaintiff, because the marks are completely different, as decided before beyond all doubt by the sentence of revision of February 14th, 1887, page 120, without imitation or counterfeit, and the differences are of such a nature, as to be recognized without close examination or confrontation, and put in evidence in these records, pages three hundred and one, three hundred and ten and three hundred and twelve; Considering that it is exonerated demonstrated that the name of "Singer" is used by the defendant as a qualification of a certain and a determined system of sewing machines, and when it would be proved that said Singer, one of the incorporators of the appellant company, was its inventor, it is certain that actually his name does not signify its patronymic

representation, and neither is simply a commercial name but a qualification of the invented product, by which it is known in the market, and having fallen into public domain, can be improved or re-fabricated, without loss of its denotation, and without that the new manufacturers commit any crime, in the strict terms of the referred law number three thousand three hundred and forty six, and legislated by the Decree number nine thousand eight hundred and twenty eight of the thirty-first December eighteen hundred eighty seven; Considering that the qualifying name of an article, where no privilege exists, as in the present case, is general property, and can be added objectively to these articles, of which there are numerous examples in commerce, as given by the defendant in an extensive list of names of generally known products, see pages—; Considering that the plaintiff, not possessing in Brazil privilege for the use and structure of sewing machines manufactured by her under the name of "Singer", and which she says to have invented, nor the pretext of usurpation of its commercial name, pretends to acquire by this means a perpetual and undivided monopoly; Considering that not only in the United States of North America, but likewise in sundry states of Europe the plaintiff has begun law suits upon identical grounds, and not been attended in her unjust pretensions as proved by the duly authenticated certificates, annexed to pages three hundred and thirteen, three hundred seventy-four and three hundred eighty-seven; Considering that an anonymous company, as the plaintiff, which must have a denomination arising out of its object or convention, for its juridical nature cannot have a name, as current doctrine in justice and consecrated by law; Upon these foundations and all the further contents of the records, we pronounce the action unjust, and absolve the defendant of the accusation moved against him, striking out his name from the roll of the involved, the costs to be defrayed by the plaintiff. São Paulo, 10th of November of eighteen hundred and ninety-one. Freitas, president, Ribeiro, Valle, Fleury, Emanuel de Leão, G. Guimarães. Nothing more which I attest, São Paulo 10th November 1891. I, Antônio de Araújo Freitas, Clerk of Register have written, conferred and signed.

ANTÔNIO DE ARAÚJO FREITAS,

(Stamps 600 reis, duly furnished).

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A Mendoza paper denounces a violation of the Argentine frontier by the Chilians.

—The Santa Fé provincial legislature has levied a tax on wheat and linseed of cents per 100 kilos.

—It is calculated that there is half a million Argentine citizens capable of serving in the army. According to the census of 1888 the number was 394,942.

—The passes of the Andes are now open to traffic. Four hundred seven and three hundred miles were driven across by Uspakita the last week of November.

—The U. S. cruiser *Boston* arrived at Montevideo from Bahia on the 2nd and was placed under sanitary observation until the 4th. After ceasing the *Boston* will leave for Valparaiso.

—The Buenos Aires custom-house receipts, during November were \$1,703.05 gold and \$1,925.868.82 paper, making since 1st January \$158,357.01 gold and \$13,174,382.30 paper.

—The law has been promulgated which authorizes the municipality of Buenos Aires \$25,000,000 for the consolidation of its floating debt and extinguishing the lottery loan. The bond will carry 6% interest and 1% amortization.

—An installment of 40 logs of new wheat has already arrived from Paysandu, a fortnight before the usual time. It is said that the wheat harvest has rarely been so advanced or promised such favorable results. —*Montevideo Times*, Dec. 6th.

—The total number of voters in-scribed in this city (Buenos Aires) up to the present is 24,815. Of these Union Cívica Nacional claim 11,110, the radicals 7,213, the national party 5,875, while there are no said to be 618 independents. There were 3,775 foreign names inscribed. —*The Southern Cross*, Dec. 4th.

—Buenos Aires is the healthiest city in all South America. —*B. A. Standard*, Nov. 27. The explanation of this astounding statement is given by our contemporary later on, for it states that Buenos Aires is suffering from a plague of flies. That explains all. What it meant to say in the first instance was "Buenos Aires is the healthiest city in all South America for flies." Thus we arrive at the truth. —*Montevideo Times*.

—According to telegrams received from all parts of the province (Buenos Aires) the authorities behaved so miserably at the municipal elections held on Sunday last. In nearly every town armed men were employed to prevent everybody but supporters of the government candidates from voting. In some cases, the opposition party was not even allowed to approach the tables, and many members of the popular party were arrested, and, as a result, the government won in nearly every case. In a few places, there was confusion. In Sarandí and Mar Chiquita, and several other towns, the elections were suspended. —*Buenos Aires Southern Cross*, Dec. 4th.

—On Thursday the President of the republic ordered the arrest of his brother Colonel Herrera y Obes, who is now lodged in the barracks of the 1st Carabineros. It is said that Colonel Herrera y Obes was talking in the presence of Col. Navajas and others, in the Inspection de Armas, against the procedure of the government. One explanation of this affair says that the cause of discontent in certain military quarters appears to be the supposition that his lately been put by government to the payment of promissory notes, which are continually emanating from the war office; another version relates to a revolutionary movement of which Col. Herrera is supposed to have been the head. —*The Uruguay News*, Dec. 6th.

—The November immigrant arrivals at Buenos Aires numbered 8,016, of which 3,352 crossed over from Uruguay.

—It is announced that Sr. Francisco R. Buza will be married on the 10th instant to Miss María Sebastian, after which they will leave for Rio de Janeiro, where Sr. Buza is accredited as Oriental minister. —*Montevideo Times*, 5th.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The slate of Rio de Janeiro is now in complete peace.

—There have been some cases of small-pox in Ouro Preto.

—Vice-President Coppelia Cesar surrenders to the governorship of São Paulo.

—In October there were 6 marriages, 132 births and 155 deaths in the city of Pará.

—The governor of Rio Grande do Sul has ordered a new register of the voters in that state.

—On the 11th inst. the 1st officer of the German steamer *Campinas* died in Bahia of yellow fever.

—Thirteen members of the Alagoas legislature have protested against the deposition of the governor of that state.

It is whispered that General Alvim will for the next time overthrow it. It is impossible that Minas should not feel the epidemic.

—At a meeting held in Porto Alegre on the 10th it was resolved to call a convention chosen by the people of the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

—Bands of robbers and bad characters have appeared at various places in the interior of Bahia, and it is said that quantities of arms have been sold for those localities.

—In Maranhão the bonded warehouses of the Companhia Alagoas, containing 2,000 bales of cotton, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at 200,000\$000.

—When the news of the Emperor's death reached Ouro Preto the president of the state ordered the public departments to close their doors as a sign of respect for the Emperor's memory.

—The 24th battalion of infantry has been withdrawn from São Paulo. Before its departure there had been more fighting between soldiers of this battalion and policemen, and another soldier had been killed.

—A telegram of the 11th from São Paulo says that President Amorim Braziliense had strengthened the guard at his official residence and held the police and the 10th regiment of cavalry in constant readiness.

—The provisional governor of Rio de Janeiro has dissolved the state legislature and ordered new elections for January 31st next. It is all illegal, of course, but at a time when nothing is in the slightest degree legal it may be overlooked.

—The people of Campos are in a state of great anxiety over the disappearance of the commandant of the police force on the 8th inst. When the conflict occurred this brave officer slipped on at night, and it is feared that something may have happened to him.

The *Estado de Gopra*, a paper published at the capital of the state from which it takes its name, mentions the sale of 12,000 head of cattle at Jataly. The lowest price paid was 20\$ a head, and the ruling prices ranged between 11\$ and 50\$.

—A Victoria telegram of the 12th says that Deputy Alviade and three other persons had just been to the governor to demand his resignation, threatening the deposition of all the municipal council members in the interior of the state in case he refused. The deputy and his friends were not arrested.

—According to the *Correio Imparcial* there is in Campinas a Capt. Joseph Pacini, formerly of the French army, who has a beard 67 inches long. He says that 25 years ago, when he was 30 years old, his beard was over 4 inches long. He then cut it close to his face and it has since grown to its present length.

—In Rio Grande do Norte the situation is alarming. When the fashion was introduced of turning out the governor, the people of that state acted with noticeable promptness, but now they discover that it was the legislature, rather than the governor, who supported the dictator. So they have the fun of depositing someone to go through again!

—The situation in Bahia is peaceful. The public service is in confusion and is without a head. Anarchy exists in every department. The city is under rigid military rule and even the police are kept in their quarters. On the 14th the military command ordered all the public departments to be closed and kept his troops in readiness for some expected attack.

—A telegram of the 11th from Victoria says that the municipal councils of Calagano and Arizpe in the state of Espírito Santo have been deposed. It is also reported that it is the governor's intention to transfer the administration of the state to the lieutenant-governor, who, it is said, will assemble the legislature and resign. It is thought that the legislature will then dissolve. The people should turn like the trees and all government will be at an end.

—Unable to resist the revolutionary movement in the state of Rio de Janeiro, Dr. Portella resigned on the 10th the office of governor of the state and was succeeded by the first-governor, Dr. Getúlio, who also resigned. The president of the senate and that of the chamber of deputies refused to take the office and Dr. Portella was proclaimed governor, but was subsequently, at his request, replaced by Ren Adolpho Carlos Balduino da Silva. The new governor took the customary, but wholly unnecessary, oath of office on the 11th.

—The city of Santos was just a little slow, owing to the obstruction in its streets, in declaring against Governor Amorim Braziliense, but when it did move the effect was simply wonderful. The manifesto reads like a classic. If the good Santos would turn a stream of that rhetoric on the disgraced state of their port, perhaps another revolution might be consummated.

—Telegrams from São Paulo to lay announce a fight last night, in which some Germans and Swiss got hurt, the destruction of the offices of the *Correio Paulistano* by a mob of cavalry soldiers, and the resignation of Governor Amorim Braziliense. A ransom for the people are in a delirium of triumph, and have given it full expression by destroying the *Edifício* offices.

—The enemies of Gov. Portella celebrated their triumph by destroying the printing-office of the *Imparcial* in Niterói. Since Piragibe & Co. set the fashion, an important event is considered complete without the destruction of a printing office. It seems that the printing-office has taken the place of the victims that the printers used to im-molate on grand occasions. If this is the case, type-foundries are to be congratulated.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—A telegram from Tres Corações, Minas Gerais, on the 12th, says that work on the Muzumilho railway is completely paralyzed for lack of rails, which the Central line has failed to transport.

—The Minas and Rio companies having solicited permission to increase its staff and rate of wages, the government has consented only so far as to pay to laborers, mechanics and other ordinary workmen is concerned.

—A decree was signed on the 12th annulling the act of the dictatorship which authorized the lease of the state railways. The opposition of the employers, who are afraid of losing their services, is one of the causes of this act.

—Many of the shareholders of the Companhia Central do Estado de Ferro do Brasil have formally requested the board of directors to call an extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of having before them a full and unreserved statement of the affairs of the company.

—The board of directors of the Mogiana railway has asked the general government for permission to extend that road to Santos, proposing to build a double track from Campinas to that city. In Santos many of the merchants have requested the Associação Commercial to support the proposal of the Mogiana company.

—There was a "pacific revolution" at Rio Claro, São Paulo, a few days ago against the defective service afforded by the Rio Claro Railway Co. The people held an indignation meeting at the theatre and then marched down to the station where several orators undertook to remind Mr. Hammond about his manifold promises in regard to the satisfactory service at the station and with the telegraph, and one of the speakers then advised him that if these matters are not attended to at once the people will take energetic measures on their own account. In other words, they will improve the service by smashing things. The local notice concludes with the words: "The people who restrained themselves with difficulty, then dispersed." We are inclined to think that Com-mendador Hammond had better close up that negotiation with the Pádis a directory at once.

LOCAL NOTES.

—The sessions of Congress are to be resumed on the 18th inst.

—It is said that the Argentine sanitary authorities have resolved to discontinue all telegrams from Brazil.

—In a single number of the *Journal de Commerce* there were published 60 announcements of masses for the late Emperor.

—The telegraph service of the *Journal de Commerce* in relation to facts connected with the Emperor's death has been very complete.

—It is said that Gen. Deaulon has recently formed a new force. He is said to have been painfully affected by the news of D. Pedro's death.

—Dr. João Severiano, a brother of General Deaulon, resigned on the 14th his mandate as senator for the federal district of Rio de Janeiro.

—A thief, who had stolen 10,000\$000, was arrested on the 10th at the Catedral railway station in this city. On his person was found a whole sum, which was restored to its owner.

—The minister of interior has requested his colleague of agriculture to cause the director of the Central railway to furnish cars for carrying 500 heaves for this market every day.

—At the request of the Spanish consul, the government has given permission for the sending of a police force to Spain to escort five sailors now confined in the house of detention in this city.

—Col. Piragibe has been declared unfit for active service in the army and placed in the reserves. We should be pleased to hear of his being declared unfit for active service in his typographical specialty.

—The Sociedade Franzini has elected I. Antonio Augusto Vilhinas to its presidency for the ensuing year, by which will be effected an union, more or less close, with the class of *operários* of which this gentleman is the recognized chief.

—Some days ago a small wooden image of a saint was found floating on the bay near Pádis do Flamengo, and last Sunday the event was celebrated by a festival organized under the direction of ladies residing in the vicinity. Perhaps it was a St. Anthony!

December 12th, 1891.

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nom. value	Last sale	Closing quotations
10,000,000	4,000,000	119,187	Agencia do Brazil	48000—July 91	80¢	168 000	
1,000,000	475,000	15,958	Allegria do Brazil	4 200—July 91	100	60 000	
5,000,000	1,000,000	414,997	Axillia	10 000—July 91	100	200 000	
10,000,000	1,000,000	341,374	Bahian	20 000—Feb. 91	100	95 000	
M 10,000,000	174,100,000	10,000,000	Brasilense	10 % May 91	M 3500	...	
100,000,000	10,000,000	14,421,294	Brasileira	20 000—July 91	800	195 000	19 8000
...	Brazil & London	pro rata July 91	41	...	116 000
10,000,000	2,000,000	...	Brazil North America	8000—July 91	100	...	15 000
10,000,000	150,000	18,420,000	Central	2 000—July 91	100	100 000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	16,743	Central	3 000—July 91	100	108 000	
2,000,000	1,141,210	87,838	Classe Lahnauas	30000—July 91	90	20 000	
10,000,000	2,000,000	100,350	Cooperativo	10 000—July 91	40	...	
10,000,000	1,000,000	3,815,072	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro do series	12 000—July 91	100	300 000	100 000
...	10,000,000	...	do series	8 400—July 91	200	240 000	
2,000,000	2,000,000	106,144	Commerciaes	5 000—July 91	100	170 000	
2,000,000	12,000,000	3,800,000	Comercial	10 000—July 91	200	278 000	261 000
...	1,600,000	...	do series	2 400—July 91	40	62 000	71 000
1,000,000	80,000	5,000	Comercio e Industria	6 000—July 91	100	100 000	
10,000,000	1,000,000	1,373,374	Comércio do Brazil	1 000—July 91	200	130 000	100 000
10,000,000	4,000,000	...	Continental
2,000,000	500,000	144	Cosmopolita	1 000—July 91	40	...	
1,000,000	1,000,000	590,000	Credit Commercial	10 000—July 91	100	160 000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	17,474	Credit Commercial	10 000—July 91	100	100 000	
12,500,000	1,000,000	100,000	Credito Mercantil	12000—July 91	200	115 000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	114,444	Credito Movel	12 000—July 91	100	15 000	
...	do series	30 000
40,000,000	5,000,000	115,775	Credito Popular	12000—July 91	100	101 000	93 000
1,000,000	...	600,000	Credit Publico (Paris)	5 000—July 91	100	100 000	
1,000,000	5,000,000	600,000	Credito Real do Brazil	10 000—July 91	100	180 000	100 000
...	5,000,000	...	do series	12000—July 91	200	100 000	
...	10,311,544	...	do series	12000—July 91	200	100 000	
2,000,000	7,500,000	17,772	Credito Rural e Interior	12 000—July 91	60	60 000	81 000
...	2,000,000	2,000,000	Credito Uniao	10 000—July 91	20	...	
...	Depositos e Descontos	20 000—July 91	200	310 000	
2,000,000	2,000,000	107,461	Federação do Brasil	15000—July 91	100	94 000	
...	Financiera	1 000—July 91	100	55 000	
10,000,000	5,000,000	105,219	Fisco do Brazil	10 000—July 91	100	122 000	
10,000,000	5,000,000	...	Impulsor	80	122 000	
10,000,000	5,000,000	1,45,000	Instituto de Menores	10 000—July 91	200	152 000	151 000
11,200,000	11,200,000	20,000	Interoceanico	10 000—July 91	200	217 000	
10,000,000	10,000,000	1,284,144	Luz Mar e Comercio	15 000—July 91	100	125 000	125 000—138 000
...	Machados & Cia	15 000—July 91	100	...	
...	Metropolitano do Brazil	
2,000,000	2,000,000	175,000	Mercantil dos Vigoreiros	10 000—July 91	200	200 000	
2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	Moffet & Cia	10 000—July 91	
...	Operativo	
1,000,000	2,000,000	...	Paraná Rio	100	117 000	117 57—117 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	...	Paraná	100	1 000	
...	Paraná	100	...	
...	República do Brazil	100	...	30 000
100,000,000	100 000 000	...	República do Brazil	100	114 500—117 000	
...	Rio de Janeiro	200	20 000	
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...	Rio de				

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Company	Amount due	Last sale	Closing quotations
1,300,000	May-Nov	8	Railways			
1,500,000	do	6 1/2	Campos and Curing do	200	196 1/2	
4,250,000	do	6 1/2	Central do Brasil	200	195	
1,133,800	Jan-July	6 1/2	do do Foz and Paulo	200	8 5/8	
13,167,000	Apr-Oct	6 1/2	do do gold	100	104	
43,040,000	do	6 1/2	do do gold	100	100	
200,000	Jan-July	6	do do	100	75	
4,142,000	Jan-July	7	Sacchar	100	96 1/2	
1,600,000	Feb-Aug	7	S. Estado do Rio Grande	100	115	
1,139,100	Jan-July	6	do do gold	100	100	
6,559,800	Mar-Sept	6	Sao Paulo	100	57 1/2	
1,177,450	Apr-Oct	6	do do gold	100	110	
650,000	Jan-July	7	União Val do Rio	100	140	
4,787,500	Jan-July	7	União Val do Rio	100	140	
146,552	do	7	União Val do Rio	100	140	
793,100	do	7	União Val do Rio	100	140	
249,000	Apr-Oct	7	União Val do Rio	100	140	
234,100	Jan-July	7 1/2	União Val do Rio	100	108	
1,371,300	May-Nov	7	União Val do Rio	100	100	
1,000,000	Jan-July	7	União Val do Rio	100	108	
781,000	Apr-Oct	7	União Val do Rio	100	100	
1,500,000	Jan-July	7	União Val do Rio	100	100	
200,000	Mar-Sept	7	União Val do Rio	100	100	
1,900,000	Feb-Aug	7	União Val do Rio	100	100	
4,000,000	May-Nov	7	União Val do Rio	100	100	
1,135,500	Apr-Oct	7	União Val do Rio	100	100	
1,000,000	May-Nov	7	União Val do Rio	100	100	
501,000	Apr-Oct	7	União Val do Rio	100	100	
600,000	do	7	União Val do Rio	100	100	
4,150,000	Jan-July	7	União Val do Rio	100	100	
330,000	Apr-Oct	7	União Val do Rio	100	100	
3,000,000	do	7	União Val do Rio	100	100	
900,000	Jan-July	7	União Val do Rio	100	100	
2,500,000	do	7	União Val do Rio	100	100	
350,000	May-Nov	7	União Val do Rio	100	100	
228,900	Mar-Sept	7	União Val do Rio	100	100	
4,750,000	Jan-July	7	União Val do Rio	100	100	
192,000	Jan-July	7	União Val do Rio	100	100	
4,117,000	Jan-July	7	União Val do Rio	100	100	
200,000	Mar-Sept	7	União Val do Rio	100	100	
1,000,000	Jan-July	7	União Val do Rio	100	100	
20,771,400	do	7	União Val do Rio	100	100	
1,000,000	do	7	União Val do Rio	100	100	
4,200,000	Apr-Oct	7	União Val do Rio	100	100	
1,150,000	Feb-Aug	7	União Val do Rio	100	100	
4,162,000	Jan-July	7	União Val do Rio	100	100	
8,000,000	do	7	União Val do Rio	100	100	
493,800	do	7	União Val do Rio	100	100	
1,601,300	Mar-Sept	7	União Val do Rio	100	100	
4,100,000	May-Nov	7	União Val do Rio	100	100	
260,000	do	7	União Val do Rio	100	100	
600,000	Jan-July	7	União Val do Rio	100	100	
90,000	Apr-Oct	7	União Val do Rio	100	100	
4,100,000	Jan-July	7	União Val do Rio	100	100	
500,000	Apr-Oct	7	União Val do Rio	100	100	

Present Interest	Interest paid	Yield	Yield on cost	Cost per share	Cumulative dividends
548.25	June-Dec.	10	10	100.00	0.00
15,827.000	Jan.-July	10	10	100.00	0.00
	Aug.	10	10	100.00	0.00
7,930.300	Apr.-Sept.	10	10	100.00	0.00
1,190.300	Oct.-Dec.	10	10	100.00	0.00
	Jan.-Mar.	10	10	100.00	0.00
	May-Nov.	10	10	100.00	0.00
1,135.125	Jan.-Jul.	10	10	100.00	0.00

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" 24	Tamir.....	Santos
" 28	Thames	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Raf. a, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Las- bon, and Vigo

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EUREKA LODGE

(Preparatory Session)

The 11th Preparatory session in connection with the above

will be held at the Masonic Temple, Rua Lavoura on

Sunday the 18th inst. E. V. at 8 o'clock P. M.

All Eng. V. and A. M. are earnestly requested

to attend.

By Ord.

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